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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1952

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 70 PRUTA
VOL. XXVIII No. 7415



Marginal Column

By "COMMENTATOR"

WE are witnessing one of those sorry spectacles which have apparently become an inherent and permanent feature of Communist society: the permanent destruction (or self-destruction) of its own élite. We do not profess to know the reason of the driving force behind this historic and seemingly inevitable process: it is much easier to know what does not lie behind these trials.

THERE is no reason to assume for instance that the background of purge and trial is rational, that the defendants have really deviated from the party line, etc. Everybody, deviationist as well as conformist, might fall victim to the purge, and it is an open question whether the lot of those who appear as defendants today in Prague is not preferable to that of the present rulers. The former have after all no more to fear, while the latter have to assume that unless a miracle occurs, they will be the defendants in two or three or five years from now. And a good Communist should not believe in miracles.

THERE have been more than a dozen political trials à la Russe, affecting prominent party leaders in various countries. The procedure has been monotonous and followed a fixed pattern; the accusations have been identical, or very nearly so; the admissions of guilt have been wholesale, and the punishment meted out uniform. Only very rarely has one of the defendants tried to put up resistance and change his admission: Krestinski did so (on a minor point) in Moscow and Traicho Kostov, having already faced Gestapo judges, was uncooperative. That it does not do any good is obvious and they might have learned their lesson earlier. But one should not criticise those confessing poison: nonsense: very few people would act differently in their place, having undergone similar treatment.

NOR do we intend to blame those among our friends who will believe all and any of the admissions, following Tertullian's famous maxime: "Credo quia absurdum est". Logically enough those who have believed what was said about Bukharin and Trotsky, Kostov and Tito, Raik and Pauker, should believe all the accusations and admissions made in the Slansky trial: that he tried to assassinate the head of the state, that [illegible] killed his own mother, that a third carried out bacteriological warfare against the pigs of the country in an effort to delay the economic plan, and that they all collaborated with the Intelligence Service, the Gestapo, the Ovra, the F.B.I., the C.I.A., the Japanese, the Deuxieme Bureau, the Hagana, and perhaps even the Arab Legion. There is no limit to imagination and ingenuity in this respect, and whoever believed the former tales should not find it difficult to swallow this one.

MOST sympathisers of course merely pretend to believe, and some prefer a more sophisticated explanation: There is no smoke without fire, they say, the defendants must have deviated somehow. How can we know? And who are we, after all, to criticise what is going on there? It is not true that two Negroes have been lynched in the U.S. during 1951? How can we dare to complain about the ten millions in the concentration camps of the other side? And McCarthy and the Mau Mau and General Ramke? Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye? How dare you attack a total lie in the name of a half truth? (How did we ever dare to fight Hitler?) It is not tanks that we need, but more butter and a higher standard of living, because butter, as everybody knows, is the best weapon against tanks, and Czechoslovakia's higher standard of living saved the country in 1948. And thus, under the banner of "idealism," an interesting philosophy of suicide for the West is developed. It is somewhat ineffectual nowadays, because people gradually realise that though cancer and the common cold are both diseases, cancer is usually somewhat more dangerous.

THE Slansky trial has a prominent Jewish and Israeli angle, about which more will be said in the editorial columns of this paper. But there have been trials and purges long before the drive against the Jews was launched and the issue is a much wider one. Trials in Bulgaria or Albania might be subject to doubt: this time the truth about the trials has been brought home to us. The truth about the total lies.

Jerusalem, November 22.

French Withdrawn In Indo-China

HANOI, Saturday (Reuter). — French Union forces are withdrawing on all fronts around the important supply base of Son La, northwest of Hanoi, according to reports here tonight. The Vietminh rebels have gained positions 30 kms to the north and 20 kms to the South of Son La.

Russia Rejects India Plan for Korea Peace

LONDON, Saturday (AP). — Russia today denounced the Indian draft resolution on Korean war prisoner, now before the U.N., as "nothing but a slightly camouflaged American draft."

The official Tass news agency said the Indian plan, "cleared of its verbal trappings, will turn out to be based on the very same principle of forcible screening and detention of POWs, contravening the Geneva Convention of Aug. 12, 1949."

The Indian plan, put forward in an effort to end the months-old deadlock over a Korean armistice, proposes a commission to supervise the repatriation of prisoners. After 90 days, a political conference should decide what to do with those who do not want to go home.

The Tass report, broadcast by Moscow Radio, said the functions of the repatriations commission "would boil down to performing the duties of the administration of concentration camps, in which prisoners would languish for an indefinite period after hostilities end."

The Soviet agency added that it was "characteristic" that the U.S. delegation to the U.N., which until recently had pretended that the Indian resolution did not suit it, has now ceased its attacks on it.

Today the Bolivian and Iraqi delegates threw their support behind the Indian plan at the Political Committee session.

S.A. WILL BAN U.N. COMMISSION

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (Reuter).—The South African Government will bar the proposed U.N. fact finding commission from investigating the apartheid laws at first hand in South Africa and Southwest Africa, usually reliable sources said here today.

These sources said the Union would regard any U.N. attempt to examine the racial situation there as an illegal intrusion in its domestic domain.

Setting up of the Commission was recommended on Thursday by the special Political Committee.

Van Fleet Urges Use of More R.O.K.s

TOKYO, Saturday (Reuter). — General James van Fleet, American 8th Army Commander in Korea, said today that many more South Korean fighting divisions could be produced, in addition to the ten divisions already manning the bulk of the Korean front.

He also declared that he favoured "increased use of native troops to defend their own lands and to replace the American soldier wherever possible", in an article in the current issue of "This Week" magazine.

"And you can train, feed and pay 16 ROKs for the price of one American".

The Financial Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has approved a sum of $300,000 in the 1953 budget for the purchase of Korea war medals. A further $120,000 may be taken from the working funds if needed.

An additional half-a-million medals are required.

William Green, A.F.L. President, Dead



WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, died yesterday at his home in Coshocton, Ohio, the Federation announced here today.

He was 81 years old and been ill at his home since October. Death came following a heart attack.

It was the second death of a major labour leader within a month. Phillip Murray, head of the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations, collapsed and died in San Francisco on November 9.

(Obituary—Page 2)

Mapai President Candidate To Be Named Wednesday

The Mapai Political Committee has postponed to Wednesday their meeting at which they were to have chosen the party's nominee for President. A Mapai source said there was no political significance to the postponement and that it was made so as not to interfere with the meeting of the Zionist General Council.

The POST was informed this week that Dr. Aharon Barth, whose refusal of the Hapoel Hamizrahi nomination for President had been attributed to "poor health", has in fact recovered from his illness and resumed his duties two months ago as Managing Director of Bank Leumi.

Iraq Cabinet Quits After Anti-West Clashes in Capital

BAGHDAD, Saturday (AP). — The Iraqi Cabinet of Mustapha el Omari resigned here this evening after city-wide clashes between police and demonstrators in which at least one person was killed and 70 reported injured.

Police used tear gas against students and other demonstrators who carried anti-Cabinet slogans which demanded free elections and attacked imperialism and "Anglo-American plans."

Baghdad Radio claims that armed senior school students clashed with unarmed police. Thirty-eight policemen and 14 students were injured, a statement said.

It was officially announced that all high schools in the city will be closed from tomorrow until further notice.

El Omari to Continue

The regent Abdul Illah, has asked el Omari to continue in office until a successor is chosen. He has appealed to the population for quiet and orderliness.

The resignation of el Omari follows two months of strikes, mass demonstrations and general tension provoked by the joint demands of all opposition parties.

The parties demand abrogation of the Anglo-Iraqi treaty and a clean-up in Government.

Parliament was dissolved last month and elections were planned to be held within two months. The opposition parties, except for Nuri a-Said's Liberal-Constitutionals had decided to boycott the elections if conducted by El Omari's cabinet.

El Omari had been in office four months.

Beirut Names Self As Polish Premier

LONDON, Saturday (UP). — Mr. Boleslaw Beirut, President of Poland, today proposed for approval to the newly-elected Parliament a new government with himself as Premier and including eight Communist vice-premiers.

The main difference between the new cabinet and that of outgoing Premier, Josef Cyrenkiewicz, is the present concentration of power in Communist hands and the strengthening of the group of economic experts at the top, diplomatic experts here said.

Politburo Members

Out of 28 ministers named, all but one are members of the United Workers Party (Communist).

Five of the eight vice-premiers are members of the Party politburo. They are: Marshal Rokossovsky, Hilay Minc, Zenon Nowak, Wladyslav Dworakovsky and Josef Cyrankiewicz.

Reparations Pact Will Be Signed Earliest January

LYDDA AIRPORT, Saturday (ITIM). — The reparations agreement will probably be ratified by the West German Parliament only in January, because of the long procedure necessary and of the Christmas holidays which will delay the proceedings. The first goods under the agreement will therefore not begin to arrive here until April. Dr. F. E. Shinnar, head of the Israel Purchasing Mission, said here yesterday, upon his return from London by Air France after a short visit to Germany.

The regular work of the purchasing mission will begin only after the agreement has been ratified and the completion of the first orders for goods, Dr. Shinnar said. These orders are now being worked out by the various government ministries "within the elasticity allowed by the agreement." During the talks in Germany, no question was raised of any alteration in the agreement following Arab threats of a rupture of commercial relations with Germany.

Dr. Shinnar met the German officials who will deal with the reparations purchases, and took a lease on buildings in Cologne which will house the missions' offices and personnel. At the moment, 14 rooms have been placed at his disposal, Dr. Shinnar said, but when the whole staff arrives in Germany some 30 rooms will be needed.

2 Guards Shot In Jerusalem

Two watchmen were shot dead by Arab infiltrators near a building site in the Talbieh quarter of Jerusalem in the early hours of yesterday morning. The watchmen, who were unarmed, had built a small bonfire to keep warm, and the murderers appeared out of the darkness firing bursts from Sten-guns at point blank range.

Professor M. Evenari, of the Hebrew University, who lives near the Talbieh Rose Garden was awakened by the shots and summoned Police. Arriving on the scene, they gave chase and fired after the fleeing murderers, but lost them in an olive grove. Bloodhounds later tracked the gang to the frontier.

One of the victims, Saad Mazrice, 21, of the Musrara quarter, was found lying on a sand-hill outside the ex-servicemen's block of flats, and died on the way to the hospital. Moshe Zaken, his companion, was found dead several metres away. Both bodies were taken to the Avihail [illegible] strict revealed an Arab headband and kaffieh in a Talbieh Mortuary. A search of the district.

Zionist Council to Hear Reports Today After Debate Ends

Jerusalem POST Reporter

Reports on the activities abroad of the Zionist Movement in the fields of organization, youth work, pioneering and education are scheduled to be made today to the Zionist General Council, following the windup of a debate on four of the Jewish Agency's major functions in Israel.

The debate, which was continued last night, concerned immigration, absorption of newcomers, youth aliya and economic activities. Heads of departments dealing with these affairs made reports at Friday's single session, which was attended by only about half of the delegates.

In an unexpected appearance, Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, defended the Government's absorption programme following an attack by Mr. E. Shostak (Herut). Answering the charge that money had been raised abroad for the immigrants, but that the funds had not been used adequately to house them, Mrs. Myerson said that housing alone was not enough. The immigrants had to be provided with opportunities for work, and with the means to become economically independent.

"I wish we could have more ma'borot of people who I fear will not be coming because of what is going on in Prague," she said. "I tremble for the day when everyone will be in a house and there won't be ma'borot for Jews coming here."

The Council Praesidium will decide this morning whether to raise the question of the Prague trial. It is presumed that the Foreign Ministry will inform the Praesidium on its stand.

Recalling President Weizmann's call, "Jewish People where are You?", Mr. Gershon Agron, at the opening of the sitting last night, addressed himself to the members of the Council coming from Western countries and asked, whence, if not from the free countries, the population for Israel was to come.

America's Contribution

The Council (he said) had heard from Mr. Raphael and Mr. Kol, of the Executive, that the pool in Europe, North Africa and Asia was not inexhaustible. America's contribution towards Israel's manpower, directed by the Jewish Agency, last year was under 250. There had been soldiers and airmen from the free countries during the War of Liberation who had been willing to lay down their lives, but not prepared to settle here after the victory.

Mr. Agron said pioneering contributions and investments from abroad were all linked, and when one flourished the others flourished, and when one stagnated the others stagnated. Investments in America were to an extent discouraged by the smear campaign conducted by the General Zionists as exemplified in their sheet "Behind the [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

First Six in Prague Trial Plead Guilty to 'Zionism' and 'Espionage'

Israelis Called U.S. Agents

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Details of the charge sheet in the Slansky trial in Prague have been received by the Foreign Ministry from the Israel Legation in Prague, it was announced here yesterday. The charge is understood to be a lengthy document containing the full report of the preliminary investigation of the accused and the witnesses.

Part of the evidence was given by Mr. Mordecai Oren, the Mapam leader who has been in a Czech prison since last December, and who is alleged to have divulged details of a so-called "secret Morgenthau plan" to utilise the Zionist organization in the Popular Democracies for espionage purposes and for other subversive activities.

The charge sheet quotes the "American spy Shlomo Orenstein" as describing a plot of the Zionist organization to be used for subversive activities against the Czechoslovak state. In 1947, he is alleged to have attended a meeting between President Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr. with Mr. David Ben Gurion, and Mr. Moshe Sharett, at which U.S. aid was promised on condition that the Zionist organization be used to work against the People's Democracy for the purposes of supporting American imperialistic aims for world domination.

According to the charge sheet, the main task of the espionage system in Prague was entrusted to the "important agent of American espionage, Ehud Ueberall (Mr. Ehud Avriel, then Israel Minister to Czechoslovakia, now Director-General of the Ministry of Finance).

Mr. Avriel is alleged to have communicated, immediately upon his arrival in Prague, with Slansky and Gemeinder and to have sought to cooperate with them in the fulfilment of this "crazy criminal plan." The charge sheet mentions that the activities of Prime Minister Ben Gurion are to blame for the "serious plight of the Israel working class."

Quoting evidence allegedly submitted by Mr. Oren in his preliminary investigation, the charge links Slansky with Mr. Moshe Pijade, the Yugoslav statesman and quotes: "Mr. Pijade told me to contact Slansky through the medium of the Israel Minister in Prague. This was confirmed to me by Avriel himself when I arrived in Czechoslovakia from Yugoslavia."

"In 1949, I transmitted to Avriel, in the name of Bebler, the Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister, a message inviting Avriel to Yugoslavia in connection with the supply of arms. Pijade himself asked me if I knew Rudolf Slansky personally. I was also asked to transmit to Slansky a number of documents," the charge sheet continues.

In the charges Mr. Oren is described as a "distinguished Zionist swindler."

The charges also deal with accusations concerning "the trade and financial pact between Czechoslovakia and Israel, which was signed in March 1950, with the participation of Margolies and Fishel, and which was harmful to the Republic... (it) laid down that 17 per cent of all goods leaving Czechoslovakia for Israel would not be paid for.

"The efforts of the plotters to enslave the economy of Czechoslovakia to American Imperialism were particularly noticeable in the Avriel plan which was prepared in the beginning of 1948... This plan intended to make Czechoslovak industry an appendage of American industry, and the American Zionist spy, Alexander Taub, was appointed to carry out this plot."

Another charge deals with restitution of property. "The enemy of the people, Fishel, as Deputy Minister of Finance, made the Restitution Law, by orders of Slansky, into an instrument of Zionist robbery from the State for the benefit of Capitalism.

"Fishel helped to restore property to the National Directorate of Property, an institution run by Zionist agents, with the aim of having Czechoslovak property taken out of the country by capitalistic elements, mainly of the Jewish nation. It was intended to harm the foreign currency budget of Czechoslovakia and to support the bourgeois framework of the State of Israel and its capitalist Government."

(London, Page 4)

Czech Equivocation On Jewish Angle

While much publicity is being given within Czechoslovakia to the Jewish, Zionist and Israel angles in the present Prague trial, this part of the charges and the evidence is being glossed over abroad.

The English news-sheet of the Czech News Agency, published on Thursday, does not mention the fact that 11 of the 14 accused are Jews, although the trial, the Czech press and the radio keep stressing this point most strongly. Neither does the English sheet mention Prime Minister David Ben Gurion, nor even Mr. Mordechai Oren and Mr. Shimshon Orenstein, even though these figure so prominently in the trial and the accompanying publicity inside Czechoslovakia.

After two days of the Prague trial, six of the 14 accused have confessed to crimes ranging from Zionism and Titoism to espionage and sabotage. Three purged members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party pleaded guilty yesterday. They were Vavro Hajdu and Artur London, both former Deputy Foreign Ministers, and Andrei Simone, former editor of the Communist paper "Rude Pravo".

Those who pleaded guilty on Friday were Vladimir Clementis, former Foreign Minister, Rudolph Slansky, former Communist Party secretary and Bedrich Gemeinder, Slansky's deputy. All three were charged with high treason and espionage and Slansky, in addition, with sabotage.


SLANSKY

World comment has been aroused by this trial in which Zionism has been treated as a crime. Eleven of the 14 accused are Jewish.

Mr. A. Kubovy, Israel Minister to Prague, and his predecessor, Mr. Ehud Avriel, have been prominently mentioned in the trial as well as Mr. Herbert Morrison, one-time British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. John Foster Dulles, Chief U.S. Republican foreign policy adviser, now nominated as Mr. Eisenhower's *Secretary of State*.

Clementis, Gemeinder and Slansky all "confessed" to having made contact with the West through ex-Labour M.P. Konni Zilliacus. (In a BBC broadcast in Czech from London last night Mr. Zilliacus ridiculed the claim).


CLEMENTIS

The testimony of Andrei Simone brought accusations against the Jews into the trials. He alleged that as far back as 1930 he had contacted in Paris "the Jewish nationalist," the French Minister George Mandel, "who had 'his own Jewish spy network which was an agent of big Jewish Capitalists."


AVRIEL

Simone, who is one of the best-known Czech Communist journalists, admitted that besides working for the "Mandel spy ring," he had signed an agreement with Mr. Noel Coward, the British playwright "who served as Chief of British Intelligence in Paris." While in New York, he also became a member of the American intelligence to which he was drawn by a "Jewish nationalist named David Shonbrun who was in the service of the Jewish Agency. He called the Agency a spy link between the Zionists and the "American imperialists, and said it was connected with the Department of Psychological Warfare of the U.S. Government. Simone also said that his contact man with the British Intelligence was Mr. Alexander Werth, a correspondent for the "New Statesman and Nation."

In his confession to the police, read at the trial on Friday, Clementis said he gave military information to the former British Ambassador, Sir Philip Nichols, and Mr. John Dixon, former butler at the Embassy. He said that espionage was also carried out in Czechoslovakia by "The Times" correspondent, Godfrey Lias.

The former Foreign Minister also alleged that "American spies covered by Israel passports, like the former Israel Minister in Czechoslovakia, Ehud Avriel, and employees of the Legation, got espionage material from Gemeinder and Otto Figl," a former Deputy Finance Minister also on trial.

He also admitted to having known of the anti-Soviet attitude of the Titoists and "the plan to tear the Peoples Democracies from Soviet Russia and lead them into the Capitalist camp". He admitted to putting "enemies of the regime" into diplomatic posts abroad.

Vavro Hajdu told the court, "I confess that from 1941 until my arrest I was an agent of the British Intelligence service". He admitted all charges — high treason, espionage and being a Zionist.

Radio Prague has been devoting many hours to the trial, the commentator emphasizing the Imperialist-Titoist-Zionist-Cosmopolitan nature of the plot. The high spots of the testimony were broadcast interspersed with short commentaries; the confession of each major defendant was concluded by a brief comment that "this is how plots against the Peoples Democracies always end."

The interrogations revealed that:

- Orenstein, for example, knew of a meeting between the chief defendant, Slansky, and Mr. Sharett. Mr. Sharett instructed him through Mr. Avriel ("I'm sorry, it is a slip of the tongue. It was Dr. Kubovi," Ornstein corrected himself,) to obtain information on the Slansky trial. "The Israel Government was very upset by Slansky's arrest," Mr. Orenstein explained.
- Mr. Gemeinder, former editor-in-chief of the Prague "Rude Pravo," chief organ of the Czech Communist party, confessed that he joined Zionist organizations while yet in secondary school and that he joined the Communist Party some 30 years ago with "sinister intentions."
- Former President Eduard Benes is mentioned quite often in connection with "the Benes plot" and the "Benes clique," but Jan Masaryk is referred to rarely.

Dr. Eduard Goldstuecker, former Czechoslovak Minister to Israel, is named in the indictments as the contact between Slansky and Mr. Zilliacus. Dr. Goldstuecker was formerly attached to the Embassy in London. He was sent to Israel in January 1950 and in March 1951 was recalled to serve as Minister to Sweden, but disappeared before taking up this post.

(Radio Prague, AP, Reuter)

Britain to Ignore Charges

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, POST Correspondent

LONDON, Saturday. — London will not officially take note of charges against Britain voiced at the Slansky trial. The claim that British intelligence services are burrowing in Czechoslovakia is regarded as a routine move in the death struggle between two Communist factions of which that headed by President Klement Gottwald narrowly escaped destruction and is now avenging itself on its opponents.

It was touch and go whether Gottwald or Slansky would eventually appear in court charged with being a traitor, and Gottwald only saved himself by sacrificing his friend, Clementis. Mr. Konni Zilliacus could embarrass Gottwald by recalling how often they had met during his visits to Prague.

Real Situation Inverted

The charges, in fact, neatly invert the real situation: Slansky and Gemeinder were Cominform agents appointed to watch Gottwald and report his doings to Moscow. Why the Russians sacrificed their own agents is not yet quite clear, but the same has happened in Rumania. The price that the Gottwald clique had to pay Moscow for this change of programme will duly appear in the form of larger goods deliveries to Russia, it is believed here.

Slansky "admitted" having set economic targets too low. His successors seem to have set them too high. At any rate the party congress, scheduled to meet on December 16, will clearly require some psychological "preparation" before being told by Gottwald, Zapotocky and their colleagues that living standards must be reduced further. All the other issues, including the anti-semitic and anti-zionist campaign, are incidental, though the exploitation of the anti-jewish issue probably helped Gottwald and Zapotocky to persuade the Russians that their faction was more likely to deliver the goods politically than the Slansky clique, which was largely German-Jewish.

The Oren case has introduced what, from the British viewpoint, is a comedy touch, since Oren "confessed" to having been recruited into the Western imperialist network by no less a person than Mr. Morrison, who also told him all about the pro-western organizations behind the Iron Curtain. The thought that Mr. Ernest Bevin would have allowed Morrison to tamper with such matters has provoked some titters in Whitehall.

Mr. Morrison declared last night, what nobody had doubted, that he did not remember meeting Oren, (or Orenstein) and anyhow could not have told him about war-like plans against Russia in 1947 "because I had none and haven't got them now."

There seems no reason why Mr. Morrison should have been dragged into this except that he became Foreign Secretary in March 1951 and still held that office when Slansky fell from power six months later. It would have been more plausible to have made Mr. Bevin the culprit, but 1947, was a year when few Zionists called on Mr. Bevin so Oren was made to confess to criminal dealings with Mr. Morrison, whose cabinet post then related exclusively to home affairs. This is a small detail, but shows how thorough and also how cynical these trial fabrications are.

Hope Foreign Ministry Will Explode Myths

POST Political Correspondent

It is hoped that the Government will lose no time in correcting some of the more monstrous falsehoods being broadcast from the Slansky trial in Prague, in so far as they are related to this country, whether before the rise of the State of Israel or since.

In the meantime, and pending authoritative reaction, it is a simple matter for any student of the events of the last five or six years to see how clumsily and unscrupulously the inventions for the Prague trial have been contrived.

Crude lies are being trotted out in so-called depositions without reference to fact and dates, and which any newspaper reader should be able to refute without more trouble than it takes to look up the relevant sources.

A glaring case of brazenness of the "Elders of Zion" variety of myth is the story of a plot hatched at a meeting in Washington in 1947 between President Truman, Secretary of State Acheson, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Mr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Sharett.

As everybody knows, or should:

1) In 1947, General George Marshall was Secretary of State and not Mr. Acheson;
2) Mr. Ben Gurion saw President Truman for the first time in the summer of 1951 when the Prime Minister was in America to launch the Bond Campaign; he was not in Washington at any time during the year 1947.
3) Mr. Sharett first visited the White House to see President Truman a year later, in May 1948.

It should be added that Mr. Morgenthau was at no time involved by Israel authorities in any question having any bearing on any matters related to the Government of the United States.

If, as is hoped, the Foreign Ministry troubles to deal with the fabrications, it will probably blow sky-high some of the other tales with which the Prague Court and the radio listening public are being regaled, but this solitary instance is a fairly good sample of the "evidence."

PLAN WOULD BOLSTER U.S. ZIONIST COUNCIL

At the invitation of the Prime Minister and the Chairman of the Jewish Agency, representatives of the four major Zionist Organizations in the U.S. met last night in Jerusalem to discuss the desirability of strengthening and enlarging the area of common Zionist work in the U.S. The Presidents of the four organizations together with two other representatives of each organization participated in the meeting.

Following full discussion it was agreed unanimously to recommend to the respective organizations the adoption of a programme which proposes the strengthening of the American Zionist Council both nationally and locally and to include the following spheres of activity:

1. Public relations;
2. Co-ordination of Zionist participation in communal fund raising for Israel;
3. Strengthening of Jewish and Hebrew education;
4. Youth work and Halutzut;
5. Deepening of Zionist interest and participation in Jewish community life.

The participants agreed to consider the calling of an assembly of American Zionists. The definitive programme as well as the structure of the Council were left for discussion and decision by the Zionist groups in the United States.

The Zionist Organization of America was represented by Rabbi Irving Miller, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, and Mr. Mortimer May; the Hadassah Organization by Mrs. Samuel Rosensohn, Mrs. S. W. Halprin, and Mrs. Benjamin Gottesman; the Ihud Olami (Labour Zionists) by Rabbi James Heller, Mr. Louis Segal and Mrs. Israel Goldstein; and Mizrahi by Rabbi Mordecai Kirshblum, Rabbi Simon Federbush and Mrs. Golub. Others present, in addition to Mr. Ben Gurion, were the Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett; the Chairmen of the Jewish Agency, Messrs. B. Locker and N. Goldmann; and Mr. Zvi Herman of the Agency Executive.

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Social & Personal

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben Gurion were entertained to lunch in Jerusalem yesterday by Prof. and Mrs. Dushkin to meet Mrs. Samuel Rosensohn, President, and other heads of the Hadassah delegation to the Zionist General Council.

Sir Simon and Lady Marks, who had come to Israel for the President's funeral, returned to Britain by Air France on Friday.

Rabbi M. Nurok, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, on Friday attended the opening of a new automatic telephone switchboard in Kibbutz Na'an, which will serve all settlements in the area.

Mr. N. Ardstein, Deputy Controller of Foreign Currency in the Finance Ministry, and Dr. N. Gillerman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, returned by Air France on Thursday night after negotiations concerned with the signing of the Israel-Danish commercial agreement.

Chief Rabbi I. J. Unterman, of Tel Aviv, accompanied by Chief Rabbi Kook of Tiberias, visited Kibbutz Lavee last week.

Experts of the FAO, who are at present in Israel to advise the Government on agricultural development, met with the members of the Faculties of Science and Agriculture of the Hebrew University on Thursday afternoon at the Israel Touring Club in Jerusalem, at the invitation of the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Prof. Michael Evenari. Among those present was Mr. A. J. Black, Chief of the FAO Mission to Israel.

Mr. I. Keren, Assistant Inspector-General of Police and head of the Administration Department, returned from a short visit to Britain by Air France on Thursday night.

Mr. Moshe Bartur, Acting Director of the Economic Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, returned from a three-week visit to Europe by Air France on Thursday night.

Dr. G. Meron, Managing Director of the Israel Fuel Corporation, returned from Britain by L.A.I. on Friday.

Mr. David Licht, the Argentinian stage producer, arrived here on Thursday night by Air France.

Mr. Zvi Isaacson, member of the Citrus Marketing Board sales mission to Europe, returned by L.A.I. on Friday morning.

Mr. Y. Heftman, editor of "Haboker," and Mr. Y. Baratz, M.K., members of a good-will mission to France and Belgium sponsored by the Zionist General Council, returned by Air France on Thursday night.

Dr. I. Schattner is to lecture on "The Structure of the Earth" under the auspices of the Jerusalem Amateur Astronomers Association at eight o'clock tonight at Terra Sancta College in Jerusalem.

BIRTH

CITROEN-VISSER.—To Esther Manuela, wife of A. B. Citroen—a son. Zurich, Kybrugstr. 27.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Jacob and Gola Laski (nee Dankowitz), Tel Aviv, wish to thank all relatives and friends for presents and congratulations on the occasion of their wedding.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

4, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
ARNON: Last of the Buccaneers.
EDEN: Too Young to Kiss.
EDISON: The Wicked City.
OR-GIL: Painting the Clouds with Sunshine.
ORION: Along the Great Divide.
STUDIO: No Minor Vices.
ZION: My Favourite Spy.

Haifa Cinemas

ARMON: (Tel. 3001): The Blue Veil.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Shneider, 16 Ben Yehuda, 3661. Bet Israel, Bet Israel Qr., 3261. TEL AVIV: Brinman, 74 Allenby, 62252. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 4063. Gdud, 192 Dizengoff, 4264. Hovevei Zion, 38 Hovevei Zion, 66551. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. Galinka (Jaffa) 19 Rehov 4, 80439. RAMAT GAN: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik. GIVATAYIM: Negev opp. Fire Brigade. HAIFA: Herzlia, 1 Herzlia, 4814. Habonim, 28 Wadi Salib. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7262.

ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1)

"White Curtain" and not necessarily by the Israel Government's regulations.

He appealed for a revival of pioneering zeal; modification of the "no advance without security" ideal; sublimating of the mental reservations expressed in a return ticket; an end to people expecting to have Israel exclusively on their own terms.

Israel, Mr. Agron concluded, could make the newcomer from the West healthy, but this country in its turn was obliged to smooth his way until he was able to make a contribution towards the dual function of the State —population and production, which were inter-dependent.

An indication that changes would be made in the policy of selective immigration, was contained in the address of Mr. Yitzhak Raphael, Director of Immigration, who stated that a discussion was under way to raise the maximum age for prospective immigrants who fall within the provisions of the selectivity policy, from 35 to 40. "Many think" the programme "should be altogether abolished," he said. A number of delegates from the floor openly agreed with him. The question will be debated this week in committee.

Mr. Raphael said that should Rumania permit emigration 60,000 immigrants would arrive this year. The Immigration Director reported that more than half of the remaining 300,000 Jews in Rumania and Hungary wished to come to Israel. Less than 1,000 immigrants arrived last year from English-speaking countries and greater efforts must be made in that direction, he said.

The number of residents who emigrated from Israel since the State's establishment, he disclosed, totalled about 30,700, or about four per cent of the country's population increase during the same period.

Immigrants' Fears

The need for greater understanding between the country's settled population and ma'barot residents was stressed in the reports of the Co-Directors of the Absorption Department, Mr. Yehuda Braginsky and Dr. Josephthal. Mr. Braginsky observed that the new arrivals are "full of fear — that they will be jobless or without permanent homes — and we must rid them of this." He stressed the need for the Agency and Government to fulfill the promise to provide them with permanent quarters within two years.

Noting that at the beginning of last winter there were 28,000 families living in tents, as compared with the 4,000 this year, Dr. Josephthal felt that only "a few hundred" would still be in tents by next Spring. Although the "ma'barot epoch" is coming to an end, he said, such centres will reappear if mass immigration should be resumed.

Mr. Moshe Kol, Youth Aliya Director, reported that the Agency Executive had decided that immigrant youth in their middle teens would first enter special Gadna camps for three months. Afterwards those aged 16 and 17 will be sent to agricultural settlements, those younger than 16 to Youth Aliya, and those above 17 to Nahal units. He revealed that of the 1,500 youth in the 16 to 19-year-old category (mostly from North Africa) 400 still remain in agricultural settlements, which he said, was not a bad average.

Certain groups of Youth Aliya wards will also be able to obtain advanced, theoretical training in agriculture and machinery at a school to be set up by Hadassah. The youth will be given a six-week course in their first year of Youth Aliya and a similar period of special training in their second year to enable them to raise the level of agriculture.

The problem of increasing the flow of foreign investment in Israel from private sources, was discussed by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Director of the Economic Department, and Mrs. Rose Halprin, who deals with the matter on the Executive in New York.

Dr. Neumann, noting that these investments were in a "seriously critical state," reported that during the first eight months of this year the Investment Centre approved only 96 new enterprises with a total capital of IL.2,200,000 as compared with the 245 with a capital of more than IL.14m. approved last year.

Blames Economic Policies

He attributed this "precipitous drop" to the "economic policies and administrative procedures which have prevailed during the past few years. "Joint Agency-Government talks on the problem have begun," he said, and "there is reason to hope that when we all around the table, we will find large areas of agreement leading to significant practical conclusions."

Mrs. Halprin observed that many American Jews who wanted to invest in Israel enterprises "were soon distressed by certain developments, such as red-tape and bureaucracy."

She agreed that many investors were unreasonable in some respects, but "we also must agree that improvements in the procedures could be made." Mrs. Halprin asked the Government to "decide how it wants industrialization to develop. "Is the Swiss system of small, but quality-producing factories wanted, or Japan's mass, cheap-production wanted, or some sort of combination?"

The activities of the Jewish National Fund were described by 6,000 dunams of land, mostly from Mr. Yosef Weitz, of the Directorate, who reported that the Fund non-Jewish owners, and enough had acquired this year almost land to provide the basis for the establishment of 150 new settlements. About six million saplings were planted on 20,000 dunams of land, mostly in the hill regions and in the Negev, he stated, and will play a vital role in the future development of agriculture and industry.

Earlier, at the end of the debate on the Settlement Department's report, Mr. Levi Eshkol, Department Director, asserted that there was "no reason for unemployment in the country." He said that the problem could be solved "if many of the kibbutzim wanted to do so."

He was replying to Mr. I. Yount[illegible] (Herut), who had charged that Government policy was causing unemployment. Replying to the observation that more immigrants were needed to settle the land, Mr. Eshkol recalled that the bulk of pioneering youth in the past had come from East Europe, which was now cut off.

Securities Market and Dollar Rates

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — There was an increasing demand this week for Tavel Dollars which rose intermittently to 197 per cent. On profit taking, however, the price went down to the previous level of 194 per cent. Consequently, Milve Leumi were also firmer; the small issues rose by six per cent to 280 per cent, the larger issues by 51 per cent, closing at 238½ per cent.

The reason for these increases can be put down to hopes that in the not too distant future the dollar calculation will be based on the third instead of the second rate of exchange. These expectations are strengthened by the recent increase in prices of certain commodities for which a lower than the third rate is in force. Added to this are the considerations that — as was also stressed by the Managing Director of Ata, Mr. Hans Moller, in an article in *The Jerusalem Post* — even the rate of 1 to IL.1 has now become unrealistic.

Other sectors of the Stock Exchange were quiet. Africa-Palestine Investment were firmer by 1¾ per cent at 133 per cent on hopes of a revaluation. Smaller increases in quotations could be noted for P.L.D.C., Ata, and Palestine Central Trade. Bearer Bonds were in demand.

NEW YORK. — The tendency was quiet at first, and prices were unchanged, but towards the close of the week considerable animation and firmness became apparent.

LONDON, Saturday. — New York's firm tendency reflected itself but prices did not rise to any extent. Japanese Loan were firmer and also South-African shares could somewhat recover on reports from the Cape that Mr. Havenga would press for "Free Sterling" at the forthcoming Commonwealth Conference.

(By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.).

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 45.8, 31.3 & 522 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 7.30, 12.00, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30, 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.0? a.m.—2.15 and 6.30 p.m. Turkish: 10.00 a.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.10 Morning Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down.

10.30 a.m. Music While You Work. 11.00 Music of the People (R). 11.40 Housewives' Corner. 12.05 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Concert Hall: "Suite Provencale" (Milhaud); Concertino for Piano & Orchestra (Honegger); Symphony No. 33 (Saint-Saens). 1.45 Programme announcements. 1.46 Break for Music (R). 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety (R). 5.00 Piano Recital: Jonah Hausvey. 5.30 Tea Time Music (R). 6.00 Children's Hour. 7.00 Variety (R). 7.00 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.30 Variety (R). 8.00 "Walls of Work." 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Concert: Dvorak, Programme: Prelude "Carnaval"; Concerto for Cello and Orchestra; Scherzo Capriccioso; "In Nature's Realm." 10.00 Hebrew Songs. 10.30 Recital (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

466, 238, 214, 45.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m.; 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

4.00 p.m. Music for Sunday (R). 4.40 Close Concert. 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.30 Second Temple Period Literature. 5.30 Works by Cesar Franck. 6.00 Talk. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Newsreel. 11.30 "Personal Column," by W. Eytan. 11.35 The Israel Police Force.

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (44.6, 216, 329 & 225 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Music. 7.00 Entrance Ticket. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.45 Sports. 8.00 Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 I.A.F. Band. 9.15 Works by Bach and Schubert. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (31.92 & 30.53 M.): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.40 News Talk. 6.45 Music Time.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 5-5.30 p.m. 13, 19 & 25 M.): "Our Listeners Ask."



William Green —Labour Chief

From a Correspondent

IN 27 consecutive one-year terms as president of the American Federation of Labour, William Green's caution and shrewdness marked him as a diplomat of the U.S. Labour Movement. Mr. Green rose to leadership of the eight million members of the AFL as a trade union career man, and was concerned with labour almost all of his life.

He was born in Coshocton, in the midwestern State of Ohio, March 3, 1873, the eldest of five children. His father was an English miner and his mother came from a Welsh family of miners. Deeply religious, Green's parents had gone to America shortly after they were married in 1870.

Green's schooling stopped when he was 14, and he got a job as water boy for a group of railroad workers. Two years later he began working in a coal pit with his father. Soon he was attending union meetings, and studying economics at night. He taught Sunday school and preached lay sermons in the local Baptist church, and in mining camps.

At 18, amiable and popular, Green was elected secretary of the Coshocton Miners Union (which later became Local 273 of the United Mine Workers of America). Here he came in contact with many militant trade unionists and joined in their fight to protect miners from exploitation. He continued working in the mines even after his election as subdistrict president of the United Mine Workers of America, in 1900.

At 21, Mr. Green married Jennie Mobley, from his home town of Coshocton. They had six children—five married daughters and a son who is a lawyer. The family residence is still maintained in Coshocton.

Full Time for Union

In 1906 and again in 1908 Mr. Green was elected president of his district (the Ohio district of the UMW). In the latter year he quit the mines to devote full time to union affairs. He entered Ohio politics in 1911, serving in the State legislature as a senator for two terms, the second as Democratic Party floor leader. He sponsored legislation instituting a shorter work week for women, improving working conditions of Ohio miners, and a workmen's compensation act which subsequently was used by organized labour as a model for legislation in other States.

In 1913 he became secretary-treasurer of the UMW and was appointed a member of the Executive Council of the AFL. He moved to Indianapolis and took over, among other duties, supervision of the "Miners' Journal", a union publication, which he did until he was chosen president of the AFL in December, 1942.

In 1942 Mr. Green was named one of six members of the advisory Economic Stabilization Board, and in April of 1944 was appointed as a member of a group within the War Production Board to advise on planning reconversion of industry to civilian production. He was a member of the Democratic Party—although the AFL itself insists upon nonpartisanship in its official endorsement of candidates for public office.

Mr. Green spent about a third of his time travelling, addressing union meetings and explaining AFL policies to the public. He worked long hours, and in his whole life rarely missed a day of work because of illness. Editor of the AFL organ "The Federationist," Mr. Green also was the author of several books, the most recent of which was "Labour and Democracy," published in 1939.

REVIEW OF OPINION IN FRIDAY'S PRESS

Mapai Is Using Decontrol To Appease Progressives—Haboker

Foreign political news took first place in the news columns of the local press on Friday: the news headlined in most papers was the Slansky trial, while "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) "The trial against the traitors and spies Slansky and their gang has opened" as well as "Al Hamishmar" "Slansky trial opened in Prague" relegated the item to a less prominent place.

"Davar" following one of its favourite pastimes, criticised the "Ha'aretz" (Independent) opposition against the Ben Gurion offer to Prof. Einstein. "Ha'aretz" said that the offer shows that Mr. Ben Gurion does not understand Einstein's greatness and genius and that the offer is not an honour but the very opposite.

Minimum of Respect

"Davar" says that even "Ha'aretz" should show a minimum of respect towards the state of Israel and the position of its President, and it complains about the narrowness displayed by the paper, and the prevalence of party accounts over everything else in its outlook.

The topic dealt with in most editorials was the abolition of controls on certain goods. "Haboker" (General Zionist) says that Mapai was compelled to take these measures to appease its future coalition partners among the Progressives. In view of the Government's failure with food supply, it had to make some gesture to encourage the consumer. However, says the paper, those merchants and producers who told "Hador" (Mapai) the day before that they welcomed the abolition of controls and that it would both lower the price and raise the quality of the goods, should not forget that imports are still controlled, and that they will face many difficulties in trying to replenish their stocks.

"Omer" (Histadrut) on the other hand says that by preserving control of imports the Government might intervene, if it should appear that the abolition of other controls is misused by producers and merchants. This, says the paper, is the first obligation of the Government, because its duty is to defend the interests of the broad masses of the population.

Similar points of view are expressed in "Davar" (Histadrut) and "Hatzofe" (Hapoel Hamizrahi). The latter says that the abolition of controls has generally been welcomed by the citizens who hope that it will eventually bring about stabilization of prices and improvement in quality. It should be assumed that prices will fall and not rise, and that black market activities will shrink.

Test for Producers

"Davar" says that the recent measures adopted by the Government are a test for producers and factory owners, and the public will wish to know how they are going to use the freedom granted to them.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) deals both editorially and in an article by Dr. Sneh with Yitshak Greenbaum, the candidate of Mapam for the presidency. In the leading article Mr. Greenbaum's role as a progressive Zionist is emphasized while Dr. Sneh deals also with Mr. Greenbaum "the fighter for peace and progress," the "defender of democracy and national minorities," etc. "He fought against the Polish reaction headed by Pilsudski and Dmovski and he is now fighting against Israel reaction." The election of Mr. Greenbaum will hasten the big change in Israel policy, which, Dr. Sneh hopes, will now be inevitable.

Other papers deal with the same issue, and "Ha'aretz" continues its campaign against the offer to Prof. Einstein in a trifold campaign: "Uzi's" daily column, an article by Mr. R. Elston and the weekly cartoon.

Mr. Y. Kimhe, the private secretary of Prof. Weizmann began publishing his memories of "the Unknown Weizmann" in a series of articles in "Ma'ariv".

Brewery Firm Doubles Its Share Capital

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Palestine Brewery Ltd. here on Thursday supported the decision of the board of directors to double the IL.265,000 share capital and to offer two-thirds of the new shares to old shareholders at 50 per cent above par. The remaining one-third will be sold at the discretion of the board of directors at the market price.

The minority group of shareholders who demanded that the entire issue be offered to old shareholders threatened to take the issue to court after they were voted down. They claimed that the new issue watered down their own interests, and they claimed to have information that the shares would be sold to outsiders at prices below the real value.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

9-7: Jerusalem Biblical Zoo Romema, Bus 15. Feeding time: 2-3 p.m.

8.30-12.30, 2-6: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamillah Road.

9-1; 3-6: Exhibition: Contemporary French Works of Art, donated by the artists and art-lovers of France, and other recent acquisitions and gifts. Victor Hugo, Designer. On the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of his birth. Chinese Art: recent acquisitions for the Museum collection. Exhibit of the Month: "The Dancer," chalk-drawing by Edgar Degas (1834-1917). Recent acquisitions of the Museum. Bezalel Museum.

10-1; 4-6: Exhibition of Oils and Gouaches by Elisha Sigard. Artists House.

9-1: Archaeological Exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities. Also Temporary exhibition — Recent acquisitions. 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-5: Sanhedria Tombs.

TEL AVIV

10-6: National Exhibition, over 200 paintings from all over the country participating. Museum.

8.30 p.m.: Klari Szervas — Harp Solo Recital — Paradisi, Cherubini, Handel, Debussy etc. — Museum.

9 p.m.: "Pick-Up Girl," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

HAIFA

10-1; 4-6: UNESCO Exhibitions: (1) "Human's Rights," (2) Reproduction of old Masters, 1300-1800. Municipal Museum, Town Hall.

4-8 p.m.: Exhibition of Sculptures by the Paris Sculptor, Constantin. Artists' House, 23 UNO Avenue.

RAMAT GAN

8.30 p.m.: Li-La-Lo, Wonderful Revue, "It Will be Good." Rama Hall.

Notices to the Public

CIVIL SERVICE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

The Civil Service Commission hereby announces the second entrance examination for positions in the State service, Grade 10 and upwards.

The purpose of the examination is to choose suitable candidates for administrative positions. (There will be special announcements concerning openings for persons with professional training e.g. physicians, nurses, engineers and other technical positions).

The examination will take place in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa as follows:

Psychotechnical test — Hanukka, December, 1952.

Written tests — February, 1953.

Candidates will also be invited for an interview after the tests. Registration ends on November 30. Those interested may obtain registration questionnaires at the following places:

Civil Service Commission, Schocken Bldg., near Bank Leumi Le-Israel, Jerusalem.

Civil Service Commission, Southern Branch, Rehov A. No. 16, Hakirya, Tel Aviv.

Civil Service Commission, Northern Branch, 42 Rehov Ben Hehalim, Haifa.

Candidates may obtain further details concerning the examination as well as a pamphlet, for 50 pruta, with the contents of the examination, and a list of books which will assist in preparation for the written tests, at the above-mentioned places.

Examination fees is IL.2. Government employees, soldiers on regular service and disabled servicemen are exempt from paying this fee.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT LOANS ADMINISTRATION

Drawing of War Loan (Bearer Bonds) 1944, First Series.

The 32nd draw of the above loan will take place on Wednesday, December 3 at 10 a.m. at the Ohel Shem Hall, 30 Rehov Balfour, Tel Aviv. Entrance free. The public is invited.

FOR THE ATTENTION OF EMPLOYERS

The attention of all employers is drawn to the fact that according to the Law all money they deduct for Income Tax from the salaries of their employees must be paid into the Income Tax Offices within two weeks of the date of deduction. These sums of money deducted from the salaries of employees are merely a deposit in the hands of the employers, who are not permitted to expend them, but must transfer them to the Income Tax Offices.

INCOME TAX COMMISSIONER.

TO CANDIDATES FOR THE GOVERNMENT POPULAR HOUSING SCHEMES IN JERUSALEM, TEL AVIV-JAFFA AND HAIFA DISTRICTS

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Please submit curriculum vitae and documents in closed envelopes marked "Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds" addressed to P.O.B. 303, Jerusalem, before November 30, 1952.

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TEL AVIV: The JERUSALEM POST, 52 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin; BARTH SWEET SHOP, 18 Rehov Hayarkon; HADASSAH CLUB, 80 Rehov Hayarkon; PALES BOOKSHOP, 20 Allenby Road; PALES BOOKSHOP, 64 Allenby Road.
RAMAT GAN: HAKOL LANOAR, 61 Rehov Bialik
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JERUSALEM: TEL. 3333
HAIFA: TEL. 4440
NAZARETH: GALILEE HOTEL



Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	—	6	12	13
Haifa	60	13	21	19
Nathanya	55	11	22	21
Nahariya	—	11	—	20
Lydda Airport	60	17	23	21
Jerusalem	60	9	15	15
Beersheba	—	—	—	22
Elath	31	19	25	25
Tiberias	53	—	22	23

FORECAST: Variable cloud cover, fresh westerly wind and rising humidity. Occasional light showers mainly in northern and central Israel.

*A: Humidity at 3 p.m. B: Minimum temp. C: Maxim. yesterday. D: Maxim. temp. expected today.

Thirty-two sheep which wandered across the lines into Israel two months ago, were returned to the Jordan police by Israel representatives on Thursday at a meeting in the demilitarized zone near Latrun.

70 tons of wine for Britain were loaded in the s.s. Birya in Haifa on Friday.

1,500 tons of seed potatoes from Britain are due in Haifa in the s.s. Grecian this week.

Demanding employment, 30 residents of the Kfar Saba ma'abara demonstrated on Friday before the Kfar Saba Council offices.

A two centimetre long screw, which was found by Mrs. Bluma Birovich, of Tel Aviv, in a loaf of bread, led to the arrest of the baker, Yehoshua Hershkovitz of the Shapiro quarter on Friday. He was fined IL.50 by the Tel Aviv Magistrate.

As from today, the No. 32 bus will operate from the Tel Aviv Central bus station via the Nathanya road to Tel Baruch and Zahala.

Two passengers were slightly injured in Rishon LeZion here yesterday when the driver of a tender, to prevent hitting a donkey which crossed the road in front of his moving vehicle, braked suddenly, causing it to skid into a ditch. The injured were given first aid and sent home.

An army driver, whose jeep had collided with a train on the Bet Dagon Yehudia road on Thursday, was taken to Tel Hashomer Hospital in a serious condition.

In the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court on Friday morning Albert Simantov, 27, brought up on one of the numerous criminal files against him, swallowed a large quantity of sedative pills. He was taken to the Municipal Hospital and kept under guard.

Talent underwear and silken ladies slips, valued at IL.10,000 were stolen from the shop of Noah Zandberger, 73 Rehov Ha'aliya in Tel Aviv, on Thursday night.

About 75 galvanized tin sheets valued at IL.500, intended for the building of huts at the Ramle ma'bara were stolen from the Solel Boneh stores there on Thursday night.

The Magen David Adom station at Ramle is open and working. Previous announcements of its closure owing to lack of funds have been denied by the Executive Committee of the Magen David Adom.

Elath is to have a Local Council as from Kislev 16 (December 4), the Hebrew date of the U.N. Partition Resolution. The Council's inauguration will be held after the 30-day mourning period for the President.

Jerusalem to Pay More for Oranges

Oranges and grapefruit in Jerusalem and in the Negev will cost ten prutot more than in the rest of the country where the maximum price will be 120 prutot a kilogram. The first oranges of the season will appear on the market today.

Efforts to Settle Janitors' Strike Fail

Jerusalem POST Reporter

More than 160 Jerusalem elementary-school janitors, who went on strike last Thursday in protest against non-payment of October salaries, continue to leave buildings uncleaned and unguarded. Representatives of the janitors met with Mr. Y. Kariv, Mayor of Jerusalem, and the Municipal workers' council, but refused to accept the Mayor's offer of part payment. Many of the strikers had not yet received September salaries, they contended.

The Municipality has been unable to pay a large number of employees this month, but they are from various departments. The janitors are the only section which have not been paid at all.

The Histadrut supports the strikers' demand for the total amount.

Shimshon Strike Is Settled

An agreement signed late on Friday between the management and workers of the Shimshon plant, promising immediate payment of two-thirds of the back wages, put an end to the strike and gave the all-clear for a speed-up of work on the generating plant which is to relieve the Capital's power crisis.

The workers return today, and will receive IL.45,000 of the IL.60,000 owed to them. Of this, IL.40,000 is scheduled for arrears of wages and IL.5,000 for the Strike Fund. The remaining IL.15,000 will be paid in January and other outstanding debts cleared during March, April and May.

A Government loan, with Jerusalem Electric Corporation payments to the Shimshon Company as guarantee, enabled Shimshon to make good its immediate debts, and also pledge the workers' wages for the coming six weeks. Although the strikers were unemployed for 24 days, they will get only 14 days' salary.

J'lem Power Bans Eased Slightly

As from today electric appliances, such as stoves and kettles, and boilers to make hot water may be used in Jerusalem between 11 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. In addition, appliances may also be used from 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The new changes were set at a meeting on Friday of Government, Labour, Industry and Electric Corporation representatives. Night shifts in industry will largely be obviated. Factories will receive current from 5.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. with a lunch break from 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Councillors Barred From Other Employment

The High Court on Friday barred Mr. Ya'acov Beck and Mr. Dov Duetsch from the Bat Yam Local Council because they had been receiving salaries for other municipal jobs.

The applicant for the order, Mr. Shlomo Piskowitz, a resident of Bat Yam, had argued that the two men were thus exposed to conflicting interests.

The councillors had argued that when they were elected they took on the additional work, and the law distinguished between those who were paid on a daily and those on a monthly basis. Only the former were disqualified from serving on the Council. The Court ruled, however, that this was not the intention of the legislator and that he had meant to bar both categories.

The Court was composed of Justices Olshan, Assaf, and Agranat.

Jerusalem Hapoel Has Good Day

POST Sports Editor

Jerusalem Hapoel had a good day in the Capital yesterday, winning all games in basketball and soccer encounters. In an Israel Football Association League B game, Jerusalem Hapoel trounced Ness Ziona Maccabi 5-0 after leading 2-0 half time, although the game was of poor standard.

The Capital's Hapoel teams also faced four sides from Givat Hashlosha Hapoel in Friendly basketball games. The men's team beat their visitors by 50-52 (30-24 half time). The girls' set-up won by 18-10 after leading 12-4 at half time, and in two boy's games Jerusalem Hapoel Dror was successful by 73-61 (32-21), while Jerusalem Hapoel Etanim won a close match by 30-28, after being 18-20 behind in the most exciting match of the series.

In a local Friendly soccer game, Jerusalem Betar beat the YMCA by 5-3, after leading 5-0 at the interval.

The Hapoel football eleven of Rishon LeZion defeated their clubmates of Haifa 2:0 today. The Haifa team was weak and seemed pitifully irresolute when they managed to get the ball near the Rishon LeZion goal. The half-time score was 1:0.

Friendly matches in Haifa ended today. Orthodox Club Haifa tied Haifa Hapoel Youth 1:1; Haifa Hapoel Dror, beat Kfar Ata Hapoel, 3:2; and Haifa Makabi boys blanked Haifa Hapoel boys, 2:0.

Other scores were:

FIRST DIVISION.—Rishon Hapoel 2, Haifa Hapoel 0. Haifa Maccabi 6, Rehovot Maccabi 1. Petah Tikva Hapoel 2, Tel Aviv Hapoel 1. Nathanya Maccabi 3, Tel Aviv Maccabi 0 (walkover as Tel Aviv did not appear for the match).

In a Friendly Game Maccabi Tel Aviv beat Maccabi Nathanya 0:0. The above games complete the First Division game for 1951-52. Maccabi Tel Aviv leads the League. The Hapoel and Maccabi teams from Rishon LeZion both went in to the Second Division.

AZORES. — Portugal has granted Britain the use of Lagens airport in the Azores as a military base under the Atlantic Treaty defence arrangements. America was granted rights at Lagens last September.

N.N. Gives IL. 100 To Toy Fund

The Jerusalem Post-Band Toy Fund had its largest contributor to date when IL.100 was brought to the Hadar Bookshop in Haifa by someone who wanted to be known only as N.N.

Dr. B.S. Levin, of the Laboratory for Antibiotic Research in Jerusalem, contributed IL.25 and the staff of the Laboratory sent IL.11. The total collected so far is now IL.362.500, and with only 17 days left to go it is urgent that contributions should be sent in immediately.

Some child will be very happy when he cuddles up to a big woolly elephant which was brought in by a grownup who had been the proud possessor for twenty years. Toys of all sorts have begun to come in at all the collection centres, but many more are needed. Act now so that no child in the 100 needy places we have chosen will be disappointed when the first candle is lit.

Naphtali, Industrialist Exchange Views

TEL AVIV, Saturday.—Arguing for maximum freedom and minimum control, Mr. Hiller Hillman, owner and director of the Palalum factory in Ramat Gan, told Agriculture Minister Peretz Naphtali here yesterday that decontrol of vegetables this year had resulted in plenty for all, albeit at high prices. Next year, he said, there would be plenty and at low prices.

Mr. Naphtali answered that the decontrol had not created the plenty, but that the bumper crop had made decontrol possible. As for next year, whether there is plenty will not depend upon the Government's control policy, but upon labour and to some extent upon the Almighty.

The exchange between a major architect of the Government's economic policy and the spokesman for private enterprise took place at the weekly luncheon of the Industrial and Commercial Club here. Mr. Naphtali was the guest speaker and Mr. Hillman was in the chair.

Greece Refuses To Hold El-Al Stowaway

ATHENS, Saturday (Reuter).—Greek airport authorities refused today to detain an Italian alleged to be a stowaway aboard an Israel airliner flying from Lydda to Rome.

The passenger was described as Oliviero Celibe, 22, a telegraph employee.

When the plane landed at Hellenicon airport here, its owners, El Al, asked the Greek authorities not to allow him to continue his journey. They refused to interfere and the man was still aboard the plane when it left.

Three Children Die In Blazing Tent

HAIFA, Saturday. — A girl and two boys, aged 12, eight and six, perished in the flames of a burning canvas hut at the David Ma'bara south of Haifa at 9.45 last night. Their father, Shimon Aziz, was taken to the ma'bara hospital with minor burns.

The two parents were sitting in the adjoining room, when they noticed flames in the other half of the hut where the children were asleep. The father, and two other men whom he called for help, tried to enter the hut, but flames and smoke stopped them; one of the men fainted from the fumes. By the time the Fire Brigade and Police arrived, the children were past help.

Neighbours say that bens in the hut may have overturned the kerosene stove causing the highly inflammable canvas to catch fire. The children were to leave for a kibbutz the next day.

Residents from the ma'bara said they would demonstrate the following day for safer homes.

Man's Body Taken Out of Cesspit

RISHON LEZION, Saturday. — The body of Mr. Ya'acov Ishlach, dead from suffocation, was uncovered here this morning 69 hours after he had fallen into a newly-drilled cesspit. The body was taken to Serafand Hospital.

Death occurred immediately after the fall, as Mr. Ishlach was covered instantly by five metres of earth. Rescue work went on continuously since the accident.

Order Detaining Man Sent to Ship at Sea

TEL AVIV, Saturday (ITIM). — A Court order issued by the Tel Aviv Magistrate was radioed to the captain of the s.s. Artza demanding the detention of Mr. Avraham Biri (Berkovitz), a passenger emigrating to the U.S.

Mr. Biri is charged with taking IL.2,000 under false pretences from Mr. Mendel Kroubos, of Tel Aviv. The latter told the Magistrate that Biri had offered him a business partnership. Kroubos said he paid him IL.2,000 in front of a witness, and a date was set to sign the contract, but Biri meanwhile left for the U.S. with his family.

15 JEEPS SENT TO TURKEY

HAIFA, Saturday. — The first 15 Willys-Overland jeeps, assembled at the Kaiser-Frazer plant here, left for Turkey in the s.s. Kadesh yesterday.

They are the first part of a consignment of 150 jeeps, station wagons, and pick-ups to be shipped to Turkey by the end of this month. The 15 jeeps which left yesterday were bought by tourists from Turkey who wished to take the vehicles with them immediately.

Widow Sues Consulate for IL.92,000

Complex legal questions and delicate political issues may arise from a IL.92,000 civil suit filed recently in the Jerusalem District Court against the Belgian Consulate-General in Jerusalem.

The suit was filed by the wife and children of Moshe Shabado, who was killed on June 24 allegedly by a Belgian soldier driving a consular car on the way to the funeral of M. Rene Neuville, French Consul-General in Jerusalem. The driver, as well as the Belgian Consul-General, are also parties to the suit.

Since the plaintiffs are without means, a motion was heard by the District Court on Friday that they be given temporary damages until the actual suit is heard. The case was postponed after both sides presented arguments.

Mr. A. Levitzky, representing the Consulate, told the Court that his power of attorney was limited because the Belgian Foreign Ministry had been asked for instructions. This step was taken in view of the special position of foreign consulates in Jerusalem and the possibility that the Consulate might claim immunity from an Israel court sitting in Jerusalem.

Pointing out that the documents had been served on the Consulate in the manner they are served on Israel citizens, Mr. Levitzky declared that instructions had also been asked for on this issue. He added that a memorandum existed whereby process has to be served through diplomatic channels.

Another of the issues raised was whether immunity could not be claimed on the basis of the fact the Belgian Consul-General is the highest representative of his country in Jerusalem—quite apart from issues affecting the international status of Jerusalem.

For the time being, however, the Belgian Consulate is awaiting instructions; the Belgian Foreign Office has the power to waive whatever immunity the Consulate has here and may submit to the Court's jurisdiction.

Mr. M. Scharf, appearing for the deceased's wife, declared that no special basis existed at law for serving papers on the Consul. The Court agreed with this, but undertook to clarify what the general procedure was in such cases. The Court also decided to ask the Israel Foreign Ministry whether it had jurisdiction over the Belgian Consulate.

Mr. Levitzky, without prejudicing the Consulate's rights, had made an offer at an earlier date to present a certain sum of money to the widow. This offer was refused.

The case is being heard by Judge Witkon, Relieving President.

Potash and Phosphate Roads Open Up New Negev Areas

A "Myerson Prize" of IL.500 is being offered by the Ministry of Labour for a literary work which will have as its background the building of the Negev road to the Sdom Potash works.

This was announced on Thursday during a press-tour arranged by the Labour Ministry of the still incompleted road on which work was begun in January, 1951. The gigantic project, which involved a descent of 800 metres and in which mountain passes had to be blasted and bull-dozed, has cost so far IL.2.5m.

Mr. E. Lotan, the Southern District Engineer, said it was impossible to estimate the cost of the remaining work, which would take about four months to complete from the time new mechanical equipment is provided. The work has been held up for the past few weeks by the lack of bull-dozers and scrapers (earth movers).

About 40 of these machines have been "used up" in the course of the work. About 15 are now needed to finish the job, that is to build the gap of about 2½ km. which remains between the two ends of the road being built at the same time — one leading from Kurnub eastward and the other from the Sdom Dead Sea works westward.

In order to avoid the building of vulnerable bridges or alternately dangerous steep serpentines, the engineers cut a pass at a point where they found walls of dolomite some 70 ft. high.

Model Camp Erected

The party were also taken across the new feeder road to the works of the Negev Phosphates Company, where a model desert camp has been erected in the past three months.

A pilot plant is already in operation on the site producing about 200 tons per day of phosphates which are taken in 20-ton trucks to the Chemicals and Fertilisers plant in Haifa. The latter are also partners in the Negev Phosphates Company, 51 per cent of which is owned by Mahzevei Israel.

The pilot plant that works day and night consists of a small stone crusher through which the lumps of phosphates, which are found in their natural state mixed with flint and limestone, are carried by a slanting conveyor to a small tower. They then descend to two different machines. The first is a hammer-mill which separates off the flint. The second is an agitator which separates the limestone, so that the pulverized phosphates are then funnelled directly on to the waiting trucks.

The same principle of separation will be used by the giant plant now being built on the spot where already in the short space of three months two large metal tanks with cone-bottoms have been put up.

Work is going ahead on a three-shift basis to complete the plant by the end of the year so that phosphates may be in full production—with a surplus for export as well—in time for the spring planting.

At the same time the camp of prefab huts and a few concrete buildings is being made as habitable as desert conditions can possibly permit. Trees are being planted this week.

UNESCO HEADS QUIT ON BUDGET

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — Doctor Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General of UNESCO, today resigned in protest against cuts in his proposed budget. He has held the post since 1948.

The general conference of the organization yesterday voted for a two-year budget of $18m., about $2.5m. less than he had asked for the continuance of UNESCO's work at its present level and for slight development.

Immediately after Dr. Bodet had announced his resignation, Dr. Paulo Carneiro Brazilian Chairman of UNESCO's Executive Board, told the conference that he too was resigning.

Mr. Ribnikar, leader of the Yugoslav delegation, has resigned from the Executive in protest against Spain's admission to UNESCO.

232 LEAVE FOR OTHER COUNTRIES

HAIFA, Saturday. — Aboard the s.s. Negbah and the Turkish vessel s.s. Kadesh, 232 emigrants left Israel yesterday to seek new homes in other countries. The largest number — 75 — left for Canada. Turkey followed with 48, and France with 25.

The remainder went to Persia, to other countries in Europe, North Africa and the Americas. There were no emigres to East European countries.

UK Publishes 'Secret' Zionist Documents

LONDON, Saturday (INA). — Long excerpts from documents relating to British foreign policy after 1919 have been published in this week's issue of the 'Jewish Observer and Middle East Review'. The documents, which have only now been made public by the British Government, include a telegram sent by General Clayton to Lord Curzon in which he suggests that an official announcement be made that the Zionist programme will not be carried out in opposition to an Arab majority. As a result of this telegram, Lord Balfour cabled Lord Curzon suggesting the transfer of General Clayton. Lord Samuel's comments on the telegram are also published.

Other documents deal with a suggestion of Lord Balfour in 1919 to enlarge the Zionist military units, and the negative reaction of General Allenby and the Military Council, and a note of Dr. Weizmann to the British Foreign Office suggesting that he have a meeting in Damascus with King Feisal to work out a joint compromise policy.

Stassen to Head Mutual Aid

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, POST Correspondent

NEW YORK, Saturday. — Mr. Eisenhower has named two more of the nine Cabinet members who will take office with him on January 20: Mr. George Humphrey, Ohio business magnate, for the Treasury and Mr. Herbert Brownell, a corporation lawyer, for Attorney-General. In addition, he has chosen Mr. Harold Stassen, known as an internationalist, to head the Mutual Security Agency, which dispenses Israel's T.C.A. funds among others.

These choices, observers agree, are a continuation of Mr. Eisenhower's campaign policies of trying to keep both the Dewey and Taft wings of the Republican Party happy. Preponderence so far seems to be on the Dewey side, with Mr. Humphrey the only outright Taft man. But four Cabinet posts, Postmaster-General, and the Secretaries of Agriculture, Labour and Commerce are still to be announced.

'Reactionaries in Gov't'

Senator Wayne Morse, isolated voice of Republican liberalism, greeted Mr. Eisenhower's appointments as a "continuation of placing reactionaries in complete control of his administration."

One of the General's compromises was the choice of Mr. Dulles, who is the only person acceptable to both Mr. Dewey and Mr. Taft, for the Secretary of State post. But Mr. Dulles is cordially disliked by many of America's European Allies. He is a man of so many colours that he has achieved a reputation of being both an Asia First man and the architect of the proposed aggressive European policy of free Russia's satellites. His high-handed manner in negotiating the Japanese Peace Treaty succeeded in antagonizing Britain, India and others.

Mr. Abba Eban was almost alone among foreign representatives here in cordially welcoming the Dulles appointment. Mr. Eban recalled that at the 1948 Paris Assembly session, the American delegation, headed by Mr. Dulles, had arrived with instructions to support the Bernadotte plan. Mr. Dulles is reported to have been convinced by Mr. Sharett to oppose the plan and he played a significant role in killing it.

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Cables in Brief

BOLIVIA.—The Bolivian Minister of Mines and Petroleum has resigned. The country's tin mines were nationalised three weeks ago.

REQUISITION. — The Shanghai authorities have issued orders to requisition three British companies operating in the city: Shanghai Tramways, Shanghai Waterworks and Mackenzie and Co. The (British) Gas Company was requisitioned earlier.

TUNIS.—Police on Friday detained 30 Tunisian nationalist leaders suspected of being connected with recent terrorism. They are mainly leaders of the Neo-Destour party. They had been detained and then released earlier this year.

DIESEL.—Dr. George Vladimir Lomonosov, Russian-born scientist credited with building the world's first diesel electric locomotive, died in Montreal on Friday, aged 79.

SCHACHT.—A Hamburg Court on Friday began further hearings on the Schacht bank dispute. An administrative court over-ruled a Hamburg Senate refusal in September and the Senate is now appealing.

REFUGEE PASSPORT.—A passport for Arab refugees has been approved by the Arab League and is being circulated among member states for approval.

Bonn Broadcasts To Be Beamed to Arabs

A daily Arabic transmission from Bonn is to be beamed to the Arab countries, ANA reports from Damascus. The German diplomatic representatives in the Arab states are now recruiting suitable announcers and correspondents to serve the new station.

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Ministry of Defence, Manpower Department, Recruiting Office.

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Enlistment Check-Up

We hereby repeat our announcement and request all citizens to carry with them their Israel Defence Army Documents of the Recruiting Department of the Ministry of Defence or their Reserves documents.

In this way any unnecessary unpleasantness will be avoided during an examination of documents or enlistment check-up.

Ministry of Defence, Manpower Dept. Recruiting Section.

No. 362.



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Personal Notices

THE BRITH MILAH
OF THE SON OF
SHULAMITH AND ISAAC SABBAGH
will take place on Sunday, November 23, at 2 p.m. at the Porath Joseph Synagogue, Katamon, Jerusalem. (Last No. 4 bus stop).
This is the only intimation.

With deep sorrow we announce the death, after a short illness, of our beloved husband and father

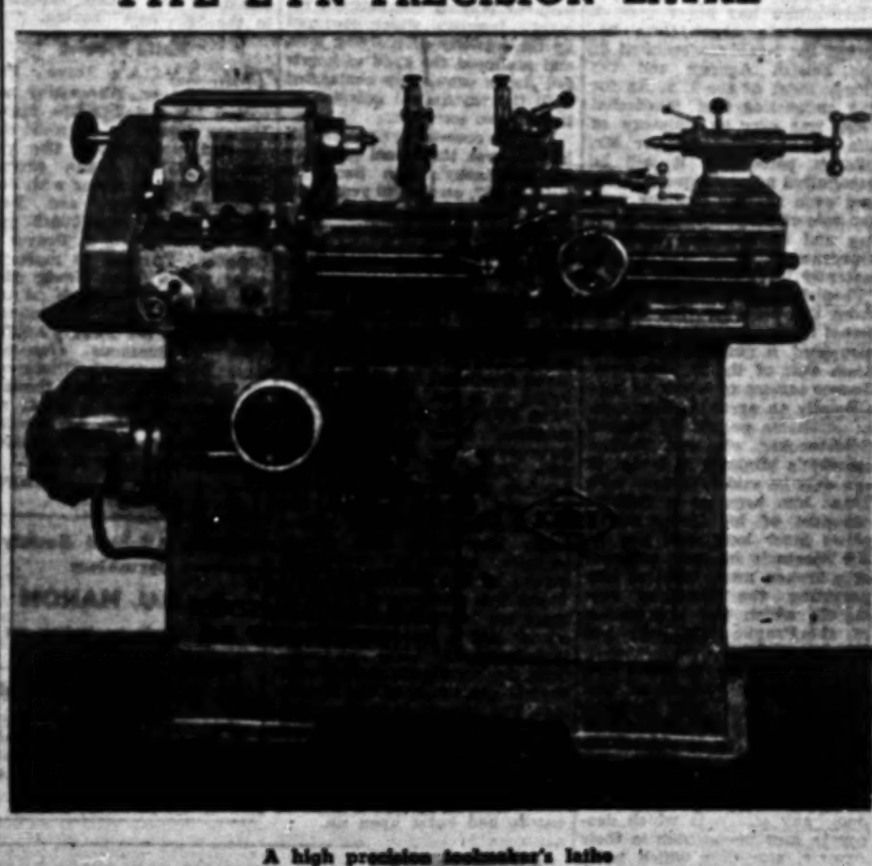
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THE BEREAVED FAMILY

Kiryat Bialik, November 19, 1952.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O.
Founder and Editor
Gershon Agron
Managing Editor: Ted R. Lurie

Editorial Office & Management:
JERUSALEM, Rehov Hahavatzelet, P.O.B. 81. Tel. 4233 (4 lines).
TEL AVIV Bureau: 52 Nahlat Benyamin, P.O.B. 1125. Tel. 4251/2 (2 lines).
HAIFA, 1 Khayat St., P.O.B. 66, Tel. 4094 (2 lines).
Subscriptions: Israel IL.22.600. Foreign IL.27 per year.

Sunday, November 23, 1952
Kislev 5, 5713. — Rabi Awwal 6, 1372

THE fantastic proceedings at Prague bear all the marks of a carefully-staged and thoroughly rehearsed farce—or what would be a farce, were it not so deeply tragic, so profoundly offensive to the dignity of man. Nothing has been left to chance. Each wretched actor, as he appears, declaims the peccavi which he has been forced by heaven-knows-what tortures to learn by heart; and if he makes the slightest mistake, the prompter, whether he be public prosecutor or judge, quickly puts him right — for he has the full text of his oration in print before him. No "asides" and no improvisation are allowed. The grim dance of death will be played out to its bitter end.

PARROTS IN PRAGUE

Eleven of the fourteen accused, and many of the witnesses who have been brought from prison to testify, are Jews, specifically identified and vilified as Jews by the managers of the trial. This is no ordinary Communist purge trial, but an all-out effort, in the best medieval tradition, to present the Jews as scapegoats for the failures of a ruthless totalitarian regime. Of all the self-styled "people's democracies," Czechoslovakia is alone in having at one time known the blessings of true democracy. Her people remember happier times and inevitably compare their present dismal state with the prosperity and freedom they enjoyed under Masaryk and Benes. Having known liberty and enlightenment more than any other nation now enslaved to the Soviet Union, they suffer more than the other satellites and harbour more active thoughts of rebellion. All orthodox efforts to represent the arch-enemy as "American Imperialism," "Trotzkyism" or "Bourgeois Titoism" have failed, and so the Prague regime, undoubtedly with Soviet approval, has resorted to the age-old device of pinning all the blame on the easily identifiable Jew, and of playing on the anti-Semitism endemic throughout Eastern Europe.

The "evidence" presented at Prague does not bear searching scrutiny. The story of Simon Orenstein of an alleged meeting in Washington in 1947 of President Truman, Secretary of State Acheson, Mr. Ben Gurion, Mr. Sharett and Mr. Morgenthau is a typically grotesque example. In 1947 Mr. Acheson was not Secretary of State, and Mr. Ben Gurion was not in Washington. Mr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Sharett have met President Truman once each, the former in 1951 and the latter as recently as May, 1952. Mr. Morgenthau has never been a party to any negotiations between the Israel Government or the Jewish Agency and the Government of the U.S. As for the suggestion that Mordechai Oren was ever an emissary of the Israel Government or Mr. Sharett personally, it will be recognized as grotesque by anyone even slightly familiar with the role of Mapam in this country and its relations with the Government. Oren was a consistently loyal supporter of the "People's Democracies" and from the point of view of the Israel Government and its policies (and, it must be presumed, from that of the British Intelligence service of which he was allegedly an agent) a thoroughly unreliable person. Of Eduard Goldstuecker, who was Czechoslovakia's Minister in Israel, it can only be said that those who knew him here as a faithful exponent of his Government's views must look with pity at the spectacle he now presents of a broken man, tortured into parroting the senseless rigmarole which the impresarios of the Prague trial have put into his mouth.

It was perhaps inevitable that after Titoism, "American Imperialism" and the Catholic Church had figured prominently in the state trials staged by various satellite countries, the turn of Zionism must come. Anything which savours of freedom, any straw at which desperate men may clutch in their despair, any idea which holds out hope of a better life — in fact, anything different from the grim tyranny which grinds down the peoples of Eastern Europe must be anathema to the tyrants. It has reduced them in the present instance to the level of Hitler and of Czarist Russia and has compelled them, so grievous are their straits, to have recourse to methods and language derived directly from the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion." They are now being exposed as the "Protocols" were exposed, and they will fail as Hitler and Nicholas fell.

SAD WEEK FOR U.S. LIBERALS

AMERICAN AFTERMATH

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

THIS has been a sad week for American liberals. It began a week ago today—the day before the elections when the New York "Compass" published its last issue. A noble experiment in progressive journalism, begun in 1940 by Ralph Ingersoll and Marshall Field as the newspaper "PM," continued by Bartley Crum and Joseph Barnes as the "New York Star" and in its last days as the "Compass" published by Ted Thackrey had come to an end.

In all its phases, the daily column by I.F. "Izzy" Stone was the chief reason for buying the paper as far as this reader was concerned. Izzy's reports from an Aliyah Bet ship and his analysis of the documents bearing on the beginning of the Korean war were journalism at its best.

He and his boss Thackrey — non-conformists to the end — never attracted a substantial readership. The last circulation statement showed little more than 30,000. Most of them were supporters of the Progressive Party. But Stone and Thackrey decided to back, not the Progressive candidate, Vincent Hallinan, but the Democrat, Adlai Stevenson. The Progressive candidate for New York Senator, Corliss Lamont, owned a mortgage on the "Compass" plant. He foreclosed.

Ike Liked

The next day almost 27 million Americans, over two million more than elected Harry Truman four years ago, cast their presidential ballots for Adlai Stevenson. But almost 34 million Americans preferred Ike Eisenhower. Liberals were sad, not because the majority liked Ike—after all the liberal wing of the Democratic Party and the Americans for Democratic Action tried to draft him against Truman in 1948—but because he had defeated Adlai Stevenson who had proven to the "eggheads" and others who listened to his speeches to be incomparably better.

This was an Eisenhower sweep, but liberals took comfort from the size of the vote for Stevenson—an unknown a few months ago—and from the fact that it was not a Republican sweep. Ike ran way ahead of the Republican ticket in forty-five of the forty-eight states. Ten states voted for Eisenhower and elected Democratic Senators. Senator Joe McCarthy ran far behind both Eisenhower and the Republican Governor of Wisconsin and just squeezed through on Ike's coattails. Though he will be Chairman of the Senate Committee on Government operations in charge of investigations of Government offices, he promised to be a very subdued McCarthy in the next Congress.

The "New York Times" commented on Sunday: "What was unique—and paradoxical—about Eisenhower's victory was that never before have the voters sent a candidate to the White House with such an overwhelmingly popular vote and such a slim margin in Congress. One Democrat quipped, "If the voters liked the Republicans the way they liked Ike, the two-party system would be in a bad shape."

National Hero

The people were looking for a national hero who could stand up to Stalin and still bring the boys home from Korea; who would lower taxes, keep prices down and still strengthen our defences. How Eisenhower will perform these miracles remains to be seen. As for Stevenson, he refused to make rash promises or do anything but "talk sense." A letter addressed only to "The man who would rather be right than be President," was delivered to him by the post office last week.

The Democrats are keeping a check list on Republican promises. During the next two years, before the next Congressional elections in 1954, claims and counterclaims on how these promises were fulfilled will clog the airwaves. No one knows whether Stevenson will join in this badinage. Abe Spanell, wealthy girdle manufacturer, whose hobby is placing paid ads reprinting worthwhile editorials in the nation's press, has sent out feelers to the Democrats on sponsoring a monthly Stevenson coast-to-coast broadcast on the issues of the day.

The week ended with the deaths on Sunday morning of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, great and valiant fighter for freedom, and Phil Murray, President of the CIO who has done more for the dignity and well-being of the American working man than any other American in recent years. They will not soon be replaced.

Just before the new working week began this morning, the news tickers began to spell out a harbinger of hope for the coming dawn—Adlai Stevenson's address at his first public appearance since the election. He spoke yesterday at a dedication of a memorial to one of the first victims of the fight for a free press, Elijah Lovejoy, who was lynched in 1837 because his paper advocated the abolition of slavery. Recalling that the just cause for which Lovejoy died was victorious, Stevenson asserted you cannot "defeat a principle by defeating a person."

Stevenson Again

"It is a common heresy and its graves are to be found all over the earth," he said. "It is the heresy that says you can kill an idea by killing a man, defeat a principle by defeating a person, bury truth by burying its vehicle."

If he continues to make speeches such as this, the next four years will be bearable. The American people won't let Stevenson be buried.

THE WEEK IN THE KNESSET — By GERDA LUFT

Role and Functions of the Presidency

INSIDE the hall the Minister of Labour reported on the housing-position in the ma'barot; outside a throng of angry middle-class people demonstrated against the Government's economic policy. In the corridors however people discussed neither of these topics. They were busy exchanging views and speculations on the election of a new President which is scheduled for December 8.

The Knesset has to elect a new President and at least ten members of the House have to sign the proposal of the candidate. But the offer of the Presidency to Prof. Einstein was made by the Prime Minister without consulting or considering the House of Representatives. Even if it was expressly stated that the offer could stand only if Prof. Einstein was elected by the Knesset, this "if" was not much more than a bow before the letter of the law. The Knesset would have been in a very awkward position had it been forced to vote on the candidature of Prof. Einstein. Precisely those who have the highest regard for the genius of the man and the privilege of knowing him personally, were the first to see the difficulties in the proposal. What is more, while the Prime Minister has the right to sign a proposal for the Presidency together with other members, it is very doubtful whether he has the right to offer the office to anyone without consulting the House.

'Formal' Tasks

The very problem of the place and functions of the Presidency in the governmental framework has come up for discussion after the death of Chaim Weizmann. At least one suitable candidate for the office hesitates to consider nomination because he is unwilling to fulfil purely formal functions. The example of France where the President possesses the right of summoning the Council of Ministers is seen by many as desirable for Israel, because it would introduce an additional balancing factor into the political set-up. Others wish in addition to bestow on the President the right of dissolving Parliament, although this proposal has as many drawbacks as it has advantages.

As long as the first President was in office his very personality precluded a more thorough discussion of his functions. The election of his successor makes it necessary to ask whether the candidate should be no more than a figurehead. The Einstein proposal showed the clear tendency of finding a personality which would serve as a supreme adornment of the State without the slightest political influence on internal affairs. While it must be sternly demanded that the President keep himself completely aloof from party politics it can be only beneficient if he takes a lively interest in the affairs of the State, keeps himself fully informed of what is going on and is ready to listen to everyone who seeks his ear.

Those who wish to enlarge the functions of the President by changing the existing law should make up their minds that this can be done only after the election. In naming candidates however it would be well to take into account the possibility that the next President could be given more comprehensive functions over and above the formal and representative duties which attach to the office.

Housing Position

The report of the Minister of Labour on the housing position in the ma'barot proved that some progress had been made in this important field but also showed that a comprehensive debate on economic policy is overdue. That housing plans cannot be severed from employment policy has been amply proved by recent experience. That members are aware of this and feel unable to discuss economic plans and problems by instalments, was proved by them. The opportunity for a comprehensive discussion should soon arise if the Government will keep its promise that the next budget will be tabled early enough to give the House time to consider it at its leisure and in connection with the evolving of a comprehensive economic policy.

The dark streets and dimly lit shops of the capital gave members an opportunity to see for themselves some of the results of the electricity shortage in Jerusalem. The House itself was almost the only place in town which did not suffer at all from the curtailment of current, as it has its own generator. This started the usual discussion on whether it is wiser to give the representatives of the people the facilities to do their work in comparative comfort and therefore with greater efficiency or whether to keep them as short as the ordinary citizen in order to remind them of the common plight. There were again those who advocated compelling members and Ministers to queue at bus-stops at least once or twice a week and make them study bills by candle-light.

Landlords Protest

The house-owners' demonstration before the Knesset needs at least a passing reference. Once again the House experienced waves of shouting drifting in through the windows which characterize every demonstration designed to impress Parliament. Once again the police tenders drew up before the building to bring reinforcements after the multitude had broken through the barrier which should have kept them some hundreds of metres from the Knesset-Square. The House has become hardened to this sort of demonstration but it was an undignified sight to see the windows of Parliament thronged with people eagerly watching the streets instead of listening to the debate and to see members hurrying outside to see what was going on. The law which forbids demonstrations in the immediate vicinity of the House is necessary in order to make Parliament independent from street-pressure. It should be enforced.

The sight of these people — many of them women — parading the streets so as to give emphasis to their political and economic demands should give some food for thought. It is one more sign that in our political set-up the party struggle is accompanied by more or less violent demonstrations. If we are not careful, the voice of the street might well become more powerful than that of Parliament.

Lead Kindly Light...

By E. MASHEL

YESTERDAY I read of the new lighting restrictions and I am really trying to be good about it, but it is very hard. Normally I am a light fiend, and our flat is consequently equipped with considerable "wattage". The first thing I did, therefore, when returning from work in the evening, was to rush to the electrician to purchase five 25 watt bulbs. The electrician soon convinced me, in a few well chosen words, that five 25w lamps were not available, nor were three, nor, for that matter, was one. What was more, he said that if I should succeed in finding five such bulbs in the whole of Jerusalem within 24 hours, he, the electrician, would undertake, if I could spare it, to swallow one of the bulbs in its entirety.

My mission unsuccessful, I and my children trooped dejectedly homeward. On the way I made some quick mental calculations. If I entered the flat and switched on the corridor light (40 watt), then entered the nursery and turned on the light there (100 watt), there would have to be one terrible moment when a total of 140w would be burning concurrently, before I could rush to the corridor and turn off the light.

However, by the time we reached home my five-year-old and I had come to an arrangement whereby the worst of both plans could be avoided. He was to stand by the corridor switch while I proceeded to the nursery. When I said "now" he would turn off the corridor light and I would turn on the light in the nursery. We made it quite clear to each other that perfect timing was called for, and that real team work was the main thing.

The plan worked to perfection until the critical moment. I said "now" but my son, who had meantime become deeply absorbed in the activities of an ant which was climbing up his leg, failed to carry out his part of the plan. My two-year-old daughter whose women's intuition, until then dormant, had somehow impressed upon her that on no account may both lights be on together, promptly started to roar, and was very soon joined by her brother when the subject was temporarily solved by the failure of the electric power. By the time I had lighted all the oil lamps the power came on again.



Shopping by kerosene lamps in one of Jerusalem's shops.
Photo by Schlesinger.

Half an hour later the baby was in her bath in the nursery, and my parents came home with a visitor. I called out quickly "look out — light deadline" before they had time to turn on the lights in the dining room (100 watt). The new arrivals joined us in the nursery and took up positions about the room, occupying every available real and improvised sitting space, with the exception of the baby's high chair. To enable my mother to make tea for the visitor in the kitchen (40 watt), it was decided to bring in a small table lamp for the nursery, consisting of 40 watts. While groping in the dark for the lamp, however, my father accidentally upset the lamp and broke the bulb. There was thus nothing for it but to bring the oil stove and kettle and all other tea things into the nursery.

When this had been accomplished, the door bell rang (how many watts to a door bell?) I went to let in my brother and his wife who had come to pay us a visit. By this time it would have been obvious even to the most casual observer that the nursery was filled to capacity. It was decided, therefore, to turn off the nursery light, turn on the living room light and carry the baby's bath, complete with water and screaming baby, into the somewhat larger living room, together with the entire population.

So far we had managed to keep within the law. It was only about an hour later that the crisis came, which brought about the urgent family conference. The telephone rang in another room. I hastened to answer it and, in the darkness and confusion, omitted to notice that the door to that room was closed. After recovering from the first shock of the impact I managed to reach the 'phone in a somewhat dazed condition and lifted the receiver. It was my husband. He had called to remind me that on no account must we have more than 100 watts burning in the flat at the same time.

MUSICAL DIARY

IDA Handel, Igor Markevich, and Igor Stravinsky were the stars of the I.P.O.'s third Subscription Concert at the Edison on Thursday and all expectations were realized. One could not help feeling that the orchestra's season really started with this concert.



Markevich

Mozart's "Prague" symphony was a wonderful opening: Mr. Markevich's approach to this timeless masterpiece was thoughtfully restrained and the orchestra was especially moving in the andante.

Bruch's Violin Concerto No. 1 seemed rather unjustly neglected. It has some similarity with the Mendelssohn Concerto, and an affinity with Tchaikowsky and Wieniawski. Ida Hendel was an ideal interpreter. From her inspired playing emanated a romantic lyricism, which conjured up the memory of undying love, and produced the spell of heartfelt music exquisitely contrasted with the rhythmical inflexion of the allegro energico.

But the occasion we were waiting for was the Israel premiere of Stravinsky's "Le Sacré du Printemps", created 40 years ago, when the greatest living composer was only 30 years old. Jean Cocteau found the most striking definition, when he called it "the georgics of prehistory." This pre-historic eruption remains the 20th Century's most revolutionary piece of music. Though commissioned by Serge Diaghileff for the Russian ballet, it is not descriptive like "The Fire-Bird Suite" and "Petrouchka." This music has no forerunner. To be confronted with "Rites of Spring" is an original phenomenon: We can feel the affinity between the primitive and the utmost refinement. The score calls for a gigantic orchestra,' woodwind groups of five instruments (five flutes, five clarinets of different types, five kinds of oboes, five bassoons) and a colossus of brass instruments: 18 horns and trumpets; five trombones and tubas. It sounds like music of the Bronze Age. The rapture of the performance, perfectly controlled by Mr. Markevich, Diaghileff's last protégé, was hypnotic with a "Nessun dorma" effect for hours after that elementary force of nature had burst upon us.

Gifted Violinist

BINYANEY Ha'ooma Association Subscription Concert No. 3 at the Edison on Wednesday presented Henryk Szeryng in his Israel début with an ambitious programme. His flawless technique and beautiful tone immediately became evident in Handel's Sonata in D major. Bach's Partita in E major for violin solo was remarkable for true style. In Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata we missed the dithyrambic element in the Andante con variazioni. While the first part of the bill seemed above the present intellectual level of the young man, although his technique is excellent, the second part was characterized by a choice of too popular virtuoso pieces, such as Bartok's "Rumanian Dances," and Ravel's seductive "Tzigane." The gifted violinist was at his best in Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 17 and Wieniawski's Tarantella. Michael Taube excelled at the piano, especially in the "Kreutzer" sonata.

Haifa Pianist

THE Y.M.C.A.'s Live Programme on Wednesday presented the noted Haifa pianist Miriam Zweig in a well constructed programme. She performed Bach's organ prelude and fugue in E minor with deep religious feelings, and Beethoven's sonata opus 30/2 gave the impression of a 'Prayer to Orpheus.' Turning to more secular music, Miss Zweig played Debussy's 'Collines d'Anacapri' with sparkling liveliness, and imbued his 'Feux d'Artifice' with a luminous crescendo, while Moussorgsky's 'Pictures at an Exhibition' received thoughtful treatment and a rather melancholy cantabile, in excellent contrast with the mystic appeal of 'The Great Gate of Kiev.'

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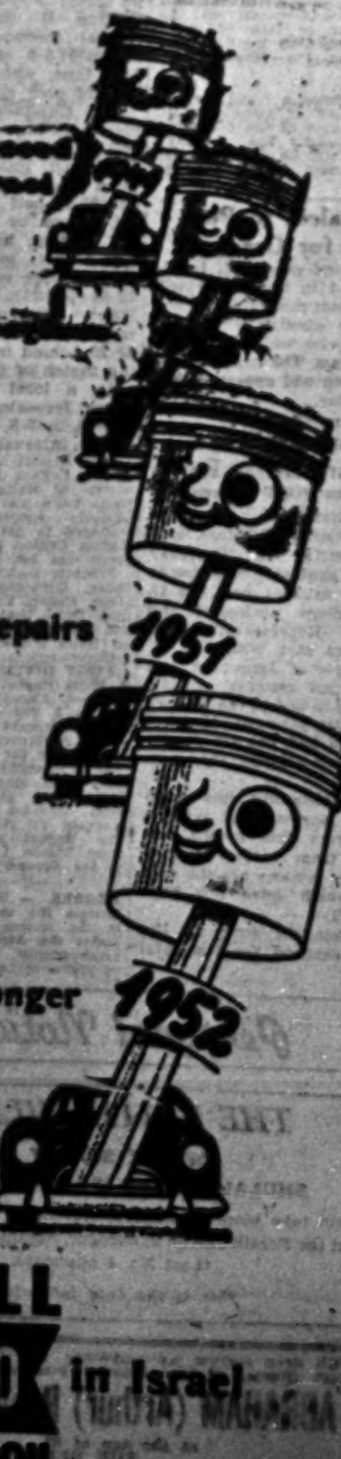
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